

INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Voronezh Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Air Force Training School
in Lipetsk
2. Industrial and Town Planning
Information on Lipetsk

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Air Force Training Schools

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1. An air force school, directly subordinate to the Ministry of Defense, USSR, was located at a military cantonment (voyenny gorodok) on the outskirts of Lipetsk, near Stalin Street. The cantonment was surrounded by a stone wall and comprised a number of two- and three-story buildings and numerous single-story structures, which housed the air force school.

it was originally headed by [redacted] Konstantin Andreyevich Vershinin who, in 1959, was Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force. Students at the school were officers with the ranks of major and above; about 1,000 of them, including three or four generals, participated in ceremonial parades in Lipetsk. A large number of the students were from Soviet Bloc countries and wore their respective national uniforms. In 1956, a number of men in khaki but without insignia were seen among the students; they possibly were Arabs.

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[redacted] senior air force officers were sent to the school to study new types of military aircraft. A military airfield was located beside the military cantonment and was said to belong to the school. The airfield had concrete-surfaced runways, on which various types of jet aircraft had been seen, and a number of hangars. Large barrack buildings were situated by the airfield.

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[redacted] the above senior air force officers were taught to fly the latest types of jet aircraft, ones which had yet to be issued to the air force.

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[redacted] there were under-

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X	DIA	X
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INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

-2-

50X1-HUM

ground hangars and radar installations at the airfield. [redacted]

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2. Another air force school was housed in a three-story building by the hospital at the Studenkiy workers housing project. The school accepted youths who had completed seven classes of elementary school. In their four-year course at the school, the men completed their high school education and their compulsory military service. The students were reportedly commissioned officers upon graduating from the school. The teachers at the school were air force officers.

3. Industrial and Town Plan Information

3. The Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant, ^{NLMZ} located on the left bank of the Voronezh River in the Novolipetsk quarter of the town, occupied an area of 3 x 1.5 kilometers and was being expanded continuously. The area was surrounded by a concrete block wall about four meters high and was protected by a semimilitary guard detachment. Subordinate to the Lipetsk Sovnarkhoz, NLMZ employed about 6,000 workers in three shifts and produced mainly cast iron, steel, and rolled metals. The plant supplied all the industrial plants in Lipetsk city and oblast. It also supplied high quality steel for the electrical industry throughout the USSR. NLMZ was equipped with two furnaces, one with a capacity of 400 tons and the other 600 tons. The plant also included a large railroad department, which was equipped with numerous locomotives and rolling stock and included a large locomotive repair shop. The plant was served by a number of railroad spurs. Its departments were housed in single-story buildings up to 12 meters high. These included a railroad station and large raw material stores.
4. A coal-burning thermal power station (TETS) was officially subordinate to the NLMZ (no details) and was called TETS Novolipetsk. It was constructed before World War II on the left bank of the Voronezh, between the tractor factory and the NLMZ. The station was connected with the industrial plants in the city and immediate vicinity. High-tension cables led from the power station to a transformer station located on its south side. The power station had four turbines and four tall, red brick stacks. It was served by two railroad spurs.
5. The following other plants were located on the left bank of the Voronezh River in the Novolipetsk quarter of Lipetsk:
 - a. A metals plant, which occupied an area of 1,000 x 500 meters surrounded by a stone wall. The plant was served by a railroad spur and had its own railroad station. It reportedly was of all-union importance, being subordinate both to the local Sovnarkhoz and to the Ministry of Medium Machine Building, USSR. The plant, which employed about 1,500 workers in three shifts, had a number of electric furnaces and produced calcium carbonate and ferrosilicon, among other things [redacted]
 - b. A large silicate stone plant, which supplied bricks for all construction work in Lipetsk. The plant occupied an area of about one square kilometer and was served by a railroad spur. It was mechanized and employed about 1,000 workers, who lived at a neighboring housing project belonging to the plant.
 - c. A combine (KPP), which was one of the most important producers of construction materials in Lipetsk. Constructed in 1950, it was subordinate to the Lipetskstroy Trust and employed about 1,500 workers. The combine included plants for steel constructions, concrete building blocks, concrete mixing, cement and lumber processing. It was served by a railroad spur.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

-3-

50X1-HUM

- d. An alcohol distillery, which was established before the Soviet revolution and was being expanded continuously. The distillery produced large quantities of alcohol from potatoes and grain for industrial purposes. It was served by a railroad spur and had a fine workers housing project.
- e. Plant No. 92, also known as Elektrodnyaya Ustanovka, which was located between the brick factory and the alcohol distillery. The plant, which was not subordinate to the Lipetsk Sovnarkhoz, occupied a two-story building surrounded by a stone wall; it was guarded by engineer troops. A permit, issued by a special department at the Lipetsk Tractor Factory, was necessary to enter the plant. Plant No. 92 was reportedly a chemical plant. It was known to have supplied the Lipetsk Tractor Factory with nitrocellulose lacquers and various chemical preparations.
6. The following plants in Lipetsk were located on the right bank of the Voronezh River:
- a. The Svobodnyy Sokol Metallurgical Plant, which had been established before the Soviet revolution. Since the revolution, the plant had been expanded continuously and, in 1959, occupied an area of about 3.5 x 2 kilometers. Served by a number of railroad spurs, the plant was surrounded by a stone wall 3.5 meters high and was protected by a semimilitary guard detachment. The plant did not have a power station of its own; current, supplied by the Novolipetsk power station, was stepped-down by a transformer station at the plant. The plant included a railroad station of its own, called Chugun, a workers housing project, Studenkiy, a hospital, and a clinic. It was equipped with two modern 2,000-ton furnaces. One department produced seamless oil and water pipes and another produced metal fittings for construction work and power stations. The plant also included a large oxygen plant and a railroad department, with locomotives and rolling stock. The plant reportedly employed a total of 18,000 workers.
- b. The Lipetsk Machine Plant, which produced lathes, thread cutting machines, and diesel motors for rural power stations. The plant was located on Pervomayskaya and employed about 600 workers in two shifts.
- c. A small domestic central heating radiator plant, located on Pervomayskaya, which was subordinate to the Lipetsk Sovnarkhoz and employed about 800 workers.
- d. A pipeworks, located on Lenin Street, which produced various types of pipes for domestic installations. It was served by a railroad spur and employed about 600 workers. The plant mainly supplied construction projects in Lipetsk and vicinity.
- e. A primitive foundry, which cast household goods and employed about 250 to 300 workers.
- f. A meat combine, located at the end of K. Marks Street in the town center, which was a small, nonmechanized plant.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

-4-

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7. The Lipetsk Construction Trust (Lipetskstroy) located on 9 May Street, included six construction directorates (SU) and an electrical fittings center, the latter of which installed various electrical fittings in all newly-constructed industrial plants in the city. The trust employed about 10,000 workers and executed all the construction work in the town. During the construction of the Palace of Science and Culture in Warsaw, the trust established a special directorate, called Special Construction and Installations Department No. 11 (OSMCh-11), to participate in the work.

Bridges

8. Bridges in Lipetsk consisted of a metal road bridge and two railroad bridges. The metal bridge, which rested on 12 reinforced concrete posts, was constructed over the Voronezh River in 1957. The metal superstructure of the bridge was covered with concrete and its treadway was surfaced with asphalt. The bridge was about one kilometer long, 12 to 14 meters wide, and had a clearance of about 12 meters above the river. It had a dual traffic lane, a streetcar line down its center, and pavements on either side. The two railroad bridges were located across the Voronezh and the Matyra Rivers respectively. These were identical, single-track metal structures.

Industry in the Vicinity of Lipetsk

9. An atomic reactor (for military purposes) was reportedly under construction in the Novaya Usman /N 51-38, E 39-24/ district, near the Maslovka railroad station /N 51-33, E 39-15/.
10. Aircraft Plant No. 18 and a synthetic fuel plant were said to be located in the Pridacha quarter of Voronezh /N 51-38, E 39-12/.
11. A large military chemical plant, subordinate to the Ministry of Defense, USSR, was located at Dankov /N 53-15, E 39-08/. The Lipetsk Tractor Factory obtained sulfuric acid from this plant.
12. Military Plant No. 16 was located by Kazinka railroad station /N 52-33, E 39-44/ and reportedly produced 75-mm shell cases, grenade bodies, and katyusha bomb cases. The plant was located in a forest, surrounded by a stone wall, and was guarded by MVD troops.

Plant No. 16 comprised numerous underground structures.

13. A large depot called Artillery Base No. 22 was located near Military Plant No. 16. The base comprised numerous barrack buildings situated in a forest, a number of industrial and underground buildings. The shell cases produced by Plant No. 16 were filled at this base, which employed military personnel only. It had a polishing shop, where various types and sizes of shells and mines had been seen. The artillery base received various materials, including nails, paint, metal and lumber cutting tools, and grease, from the Lipetsk Tractor Factory. In return, the base supplied the tractor factory with old crates which had been used for packing shells. Though broken and cracked, the crates could be and were used for packing spare parts produced by the tractor factory. Some of the crates were about 45 x 25 x 25 cm in size, others 60 x 20 x 30 cm., and others 60 x 40 x 40 cm. in size. There were also large crates, but the tractor factory had no use for them.

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-5-

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14. A huge mechanized grain silo was located at Gryazi \sqrt{N} 52-29, E 39-57. The silo was reported to be of national importance and to contain part of the grain reserves of the RSFSR.
15. A large locomotive repair plant and railroad rolling stock repair shops were also located in Gryazi, as was a plant which built railroad inspection trolleys that were used throughout the USSR.
16. A large grain silo and leather tanneries were located at Yelets \sqrt{N} 52-37, E 38-30. A battery factory was under construction in the town. Large military formations and ~~large~~ military airfield were located in the vicinity of Yelets (exact locations unknown). A recruiting center of the Lipetsk Oblast military commissariat was located in Yelets.
17. A machine works was located at Chaplygino \sqrt{N} 52-41, E 38-12 and produced various parts, including engine-block heads, for tractors. This plant was connected with the Lipetsk Tractor Factory.

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Legend to sketch

1. Lipetsk tractor factory.
2. Novolipetsk thermal power station.
3. Novolipetsk metallurgical works.
4. Lipetsk Sovnarkhoz.
5. Oblast executive and Party committees.
6. Head offices of the Lipetskstroy Trust.
7. Railroad freight station of the Lipetsk tractor factory.
8. Oblast hospital.
9. Railroad freight station of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Works.
10. Lipetskstroy trust combine (KPP).
11. Elektrodnyaya Ustankova plant.
12. Alcohol distillery.
13. Silicate brick factory.
14. Town water tower.
15. Prison.
16. Machine plant.
17. Post office.
18. Central heating radiator factory.
19. Oblast KGB directorate.
20. Oblast Militia directorate.
21. Town executive committee.
22. Air force school.

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- 2 -

- 23. Airfield.
- 24. Town railroad station.
- 25. Pipeworks.
- 26. Foundry.
- 27. Svobodny Sokol Plant
- 28. Pilots School
- 29. Svobodny Sokol plant hospital.
- 30. Chugun railroad station.
- 31. Kazinka railroad station.
- 32. Artillery Depot No. 22.
- 33. Plant No. 16.
- 34. Ilyacha Street.
- 35. 3 September Street.
- 36. Bridge over the Voronezh River.
- 37. Pervomayskaya Street.
- 38. K. Marks Street.
- 39. Frunze Street.
- 40. Pervaya Lipovskaya Street.
- 41. Bazarnaya Street.
- 42. International Square.
- 43. Stalin Street.
- 44. Lenin Street.
- 45. Studenki workers' housing project.
- 46. Railroad bridge over the Voronezh.
- 47. Railroad bridge over the tributary of the Motyry River.

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50X1-HUM

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- 3 -

48. Railroad station of the metal works.
 49. Metal works.
 50. Parkovaya Street.
 51. Stone quarry, sand pit, and stone crushing plant.
 52. Park.
 53. Meat combine.
 54. Church.
 55. Town oil storage depot.
 56. Interurban bus station.
 57. 9 Mai Street.
 58. Metal works housing project.
 59. Lipetsk tractor factory housing project.
 60. Novolipetsk metallurgical works housing project.
- Double streetcar lines. The town streetcar routes are not numbered.

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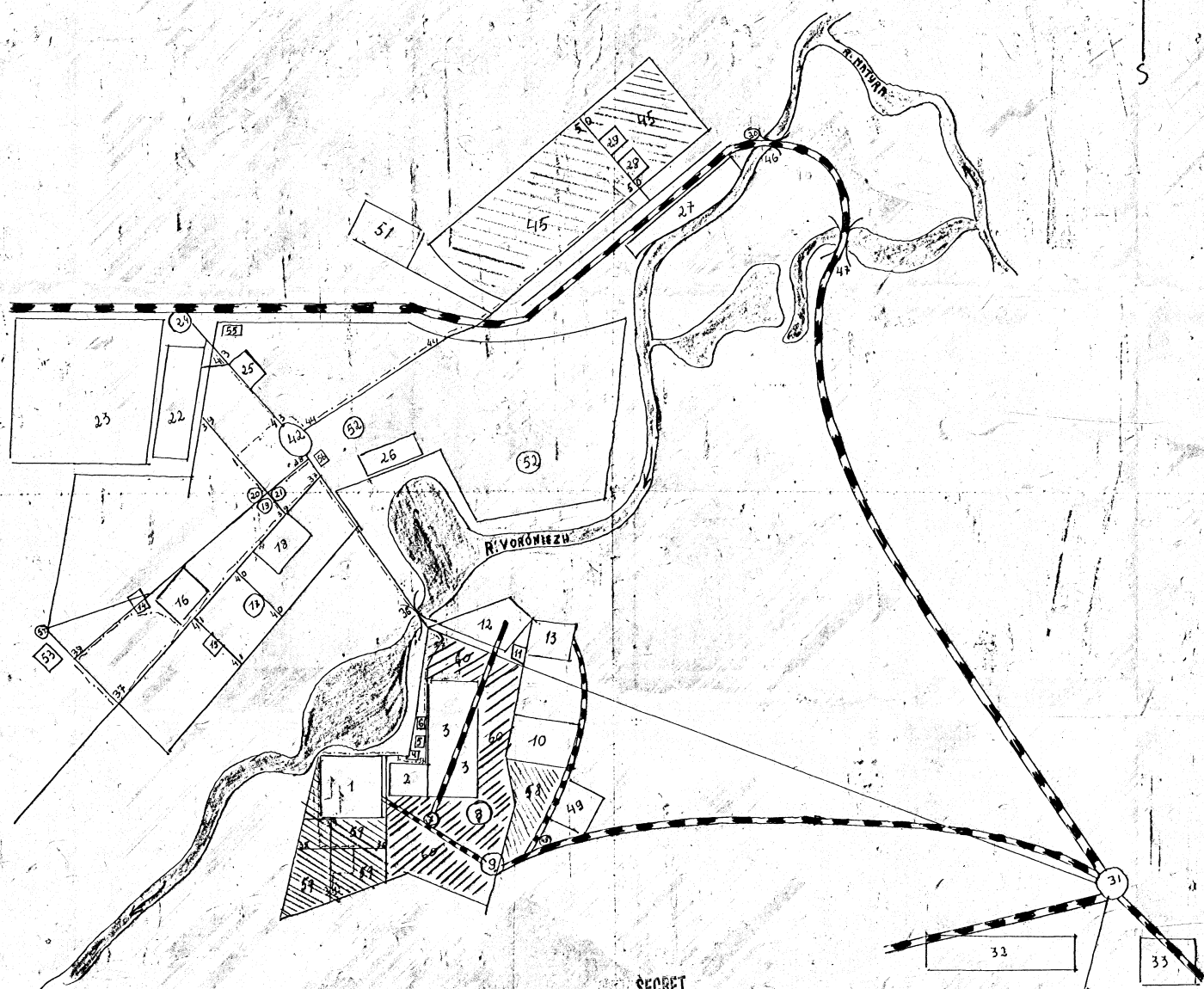
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